self to his army, and assisted to establish the line, rode off to the Lewis house,[1] about a mile in the rear, to direct and hasten the bringing up of those portions of Beauregard's army which it was thought safe to withdraw from the fords near which they were stationed, so that they might take part in the contest near the Warrenton turnpike.

General McDowell, who had accompanied his right wing, and had in person directed the successful attack on the Confederates on the north of the turnpike, now prepared to follow up his advantage with vigor. It was, in truth, not due to any lack of energy and dash on his part that his troops had been so much delayed by the resistance offered by Evans, Bee and Bartow. But although the divisions of Hunter and Heintzelman were strenuously pushed forward, it took a good deal of time for the successive regiments of which they were composed to arrive, and, under fire, take position and deploy in line of battle. Colonel Hunter, who commanded the leading division, was severely wounded at the beginning of the action, and this, of course, caused some embarrassment and delay. But in the course of a couple of hours the greater part of the troops constituting the right wing arrived; and Sherman,[3] who commanded one of Tyler's brigades, crossed

Bull Run at a ford just above the stone bridge, and took an active, and, in fact, a decisive[8] part in the final attack on the Confederate position north of the turnpike.

[1] This house was known as Portici.
[2] Afterwards, General William T. Sherman.
[3] Burnside's Report, August 3, 1861 ; 2 W. R., 398.